



## Maryland Public School Pathways Results

### Overview

In 2008, nearly 61,000 students<sup>1</sup> exited 12<sup>th</sup> grade from Maryland public high schools. Of those exiters, 28% graduated from the college of their initial enrollment within 200% of normal time to completion (four years for a 2-year program and eight years for a 4-year program). An additional 6% remained enrolled (persisted) at their college of enrollment at 200% of normal time to completion.

### High School Graduation

The majority, 96% of the exiting class, earned a high school diploma. Of those earning a diploma, 21% fulfilled the requirements for a Career Technology Education program.

### College Enrollment Patterns

The majority of this 12<sup>th</sup> grade exiting class, enrolled in college within 1 year of exiting high school<sup>2</sup>. More students selected a Maryland college (41%) for their initial enrollment, than an out-of-state college (19%). The type of Maryland college selected for initial enrollment varied: 23% selected a community college, 16% selected 4-year public college, 2% selected a state-aided private college, and less than 1% selected another type of private college.

### College Persistence and Graduation

Distinct differences can be seen in college persistence and graduation<sup>3</sup> for each of the types of Maryland colleges. A small percentage of the college-going high school students had an initial college enrollment in state-aided private colleges; those students graduated from their college of initial enrollment at a rate of 71% within eight years. A large percentage (16%) of Maryland high school graduates had an initial college enrollment at a Maryland 4-year public colleges; these students also graduate from their college of initial enrollment at a rate of 71% within eight years.

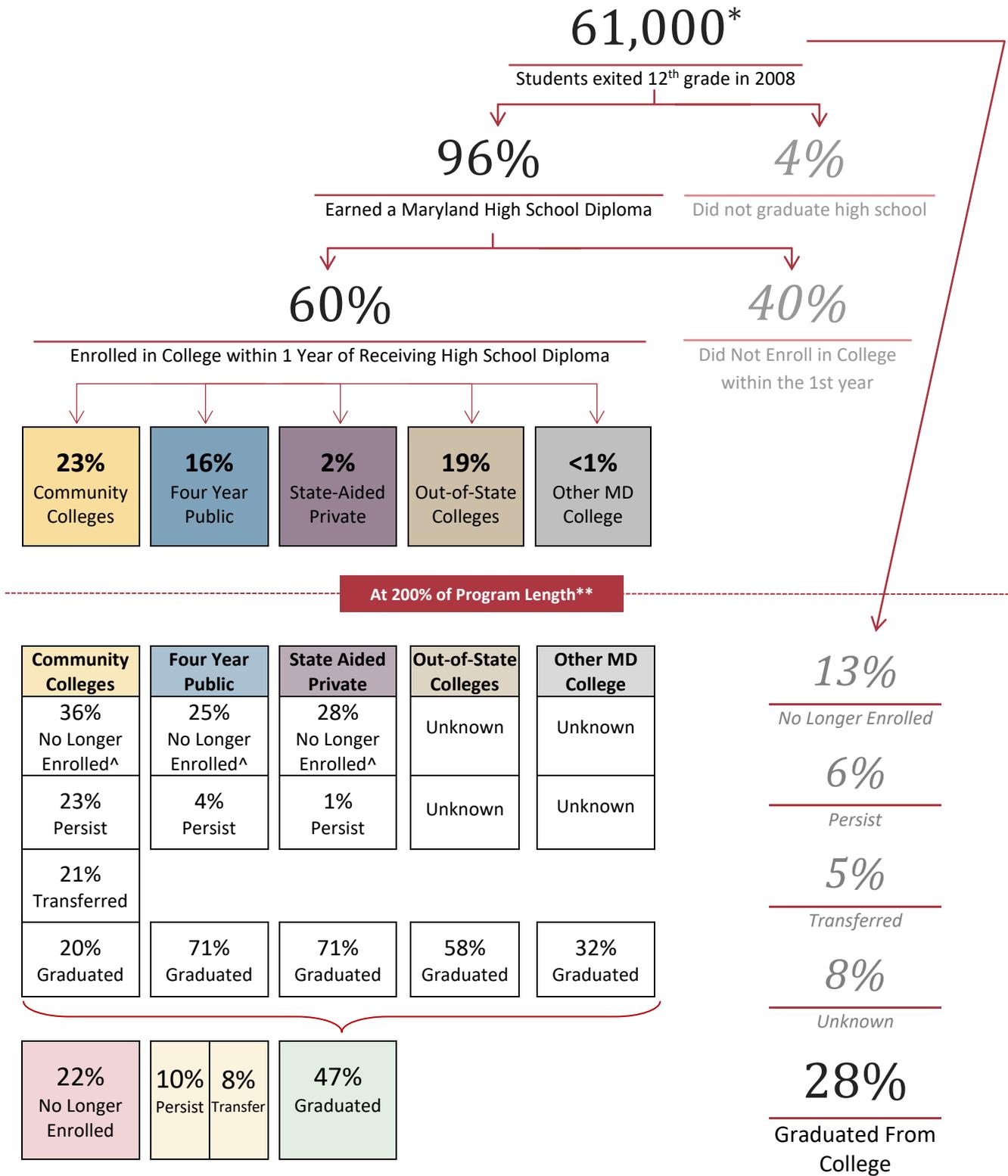
The largest percentage of college-going high school students had an initial college enrollment at a Maryland community college. Twenty percent (20%) of these students graduated from their initial college within four years. An important measure for community colleges is the rate at which students transfer to a 4-year program. Of the college-going high school students that initially enrolled in a community college, 21% transferred to a 4-year college with 200% of normal time to completion. Persistence is another important measure for community colleges as students often work full-time and enroll part-time. For this cohort, 23% of the college-going high school students with an initial enrollment in a community college were still enrolled in at the same community college four years later.

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<sup>1</sup> The MLDS may only report aggregate, de-identified data. All the numbers and percentages reported are rounded.

<sup>2</sup> Students were considered enrolled if they entered an in-state or out-of-state college in summer 2008, fall 2008, or spring 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Persistence, graduation, transfer, and no longer enrolled were calculated at 200% of normal program length. For a 2-year program, 200% of normal program length is 4 years. For a 4-year program, 200% of normal program length is 8 years.



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<sup>^</sup> "No Longer Enrolled" means the student was not enrolled at the institution in which he or she first enrolled. The student may have enrolled in another institution and graduated or persisted.